REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,874.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	5	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	9 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Language, double the above.

The scale for Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, &c.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "ASSAYE," 1450 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. ALLEN, on THURSDAY, the 19th July, 1877, calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Colombo (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, the Andaman Islands, Moulmein, Penang and at any other ports where inducements offer.

Passengers for Ceylon will also call at Tuticorin, Goa, Karwar, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Trincomalee, to be transhipped at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

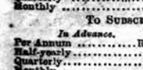
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES" 853 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGAH, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

She S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, willbe despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "EUPHRATES" 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. SHIELL, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	22	16	6	
Port Said	35	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 13th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.

and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,

and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 340 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575	
Do. do. " Naples	" 600	
Do. Naples	" 420	
Do. Genoa	" 490	

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARLBOROUGH, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for our inspection and countersignature.

No claims of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TRAVANCORE	1909	335	W. Barratt	20th July.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2593	4 0	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3516	600	R. Meshreen	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haselwood	17th do.
(a) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
CHINA	3916	400	T. Aldcliffe	31st do.
(a) MONGOLIA	2823	533	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	14th do.
(a) INDUS	3870	540	S. D. Shallard	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3781	800	C. A. White	22rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 21st June 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

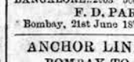
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2263	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Nom.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	Bombay.
Italia	3245	424	J. Donaldson.				8th Aug.
India	3239	500	G. H. Read	21st July.	25th July.	5th Sept.	
Macedonia	3277	486	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22nd	"
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison.	18th	" 25th	"	6th Oct.
Europa	3277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th	"
Castalia	3200	424	T. Butler	22nd	" 29th	"	10th Nov.
Italia	3245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	10th Oct.		21st Nov.
Olympia	3245	424	A. Hall	20th	" 27th	"	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their Heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, July 17, 1877. Agents.

TEA EMPORIUM,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to remind Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England to take with them a few choice packets of their highly appreciated and select KANGRA VALLEY TEAS for presentation to their friends at Home, who will surely prize them most.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY; THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

1 Case of assorted Soap by Pearse.
9 Casks of Glassware.
1 Bale Grey Printers.
5 do. Grey Shirtings.

On account and risk of Nanjee Dewjee—

B L—122-126—5 Bales Canvas No. 1 to 5.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosan Mulla Esubhai—

C
M S & Co.—1/2 and 7/10—6 cases Ball Thread.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron, Old Tubes, Camp Stools and other unservicea'le Stores at the P. & O. Co.'s Dock, Mazagon.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of Scrap Iron, old Tubes, Camp Stools, and other unserviceable Stores, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RESIDENCES AT BANDORA.

Messrs. JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE and Co. have received instructions to put up for sale in one lot by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th day of July 1877, at 3 o'clock at their auction rooms, Apollo Street, Bombay, the following highly desirable properties, viz :—"Bandora House" and "Bandora Cottage." The former is a large first-class upper-storied Bungalow on the Bandora High road, lately occupied by the Parsee Boarding School, and the latter is a small upper storied Bungalow in the same compound.

The compound contains about 2,072 square yards. There is a well, and the usual outbuildings, and a pucca chunam wall surrounds the compound.

The property is in perfect repair, and can be viewed at any time.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Mr. FRANK CHALK, Solicitor, Church Gate Street, and of the Auctioneers.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1877.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods.

An invoice of superior saddlery by the celebrated maker Chawner and Newman, consisting of sets of German silver, gig harness quilted seat and safe lady's saddles, imitation hogskin saddles for boys and girls, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, carpets, pictures, photographic establishment, photographic materials, presses, &c., at Mellows Street, Fort, next to the Oriental Bank.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, photographic establishment, &c., the property of Mr. FISHER, comprising a rich cut glass ware, dinner and dessert services, plateware, cutlery, &c, richly open carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, tapoys, screens, dining room chairs, circular, pier and writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, Brussels Carpets, carpet, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, cots, dispense articles, books gas fittings, photographic materials, &c. &c. No catalogues and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF YELLOW METAL BRAZIERS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Godown No. 2, in Marine Street by order of Ghellabhoy Howjee and on account and at the risk of Nurrotum Tribhowan.

M—R S—M—66/655—50 cases yellow metal braziers.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARE, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kasara Bunder, 75 tons superior 1st class teak squares, and at the Mazagon Darooshaas.

60 tons superior boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Lyon & Co., and on account and at the risk of Heerjee Curson—

	Ex s.s "Hydaspes."
H K—1/6—6 cases patent shirting prints.	
8/0—2 "	Ex s.s "Bulwarian"
27/15—4 cases white ground steam prints.	
27/30—4 " "	"
	Ex s.s. "Zambesi."
32/35—2 cases white ground steam prints.	
	Ex s.s. "Europa."
H C—113/116—2 cases white ground steam prints.	
	Ex s.s "Thibet."
L	
P M—5122—1 case white ground printed bordered prints.	
	Ex s.s. "Rinaldo."
5283/83—2 cases imitation T. red prints.	
5281/90—6 "	
	Ex s.s. "Mirzapore."
5317/20—4 cases imitation T. red prints.	

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., at No. 7, Dockyard Road, Mazagon opposite the Mazagone Castle.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p m., at his residence No. 7, Dockyard Road, the household furniture, wearing apparels, &c., of the late Mr. P. BELLILI.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

THE LATE MR. PURCELL'S LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, sale commencing at 2 p. m., the valuable Library of the late H. F. PURCELL, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, also office furniture and wearing apparels.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A chesnut galloway, height 13-2, can be seen at a day's notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th July 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July 1877, at 3 o'clock p m., at the offices of the Chamber, to consider the growing deficits in the revenues of the Port Trust, and for other business.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 14th July 1877. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, late Partner Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants, begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that he has no connection whatever with the present Tea Emporium at the Church Gate Street, carried on only by Messrs. CURSETJEE DINSHAWJEE KHAMBATA and CURSETJEE DOSSABHOY LALLKAKA under the name and style of MORTON and Co.

M. H. MAJOO,

Trading under the name and style of M. H. Majoo and Co., as Tea Merchants.

New Tea Mart ; Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST ISSUED,
A thoroughly revised
PRICED LIST
OF
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DESSERT REQUISITES, TEAS, BISCUITS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, with Directory for the present Season, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICT around, together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each, may be had at the several establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NOW READY.

THACKER & Co's
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
OF
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING and MATHEMATICAL Instruments and Materials, Optical and other Scientific Instruments, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Stationery, Albums, Leather and Fancy Goods, Travellers' Requisites, Games, Framed and Unframed Chromolithographs, Oleographs, and Engravings, Photographic Views, and a large variety of useful Sundries, with a FULL INDEX.

GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co.,
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

GOPAL NARAYEN & 'CO.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Cassels' Popular Educator, 6 vols	18	0
" Book of Fair Women, with beautiful pictures	3	8
" Arabian Nights, fully Illustrated	6	4
" Æsop's Fables, "	3	12
Chambers' Miscellany, 10 vols	10	0
" Cyclopœdia of English Literature, 2 vols	10	0
" Papers for the People, 6 vols	10	0
" Information for the People 2 vols	8	0
Half Hours with the Best Authors, by Ch. Knight, 2 vols	5	8
" " " Best Letter Writers "	2	12
" " " Kings and Queens of England	5	8
" " " English History "	2	12
Percy's Tales of the Kings and Queens of England	2	0
Smile's Self Help, Character, Thrift and A Boy's Voyage Round the World, each	3	0
Mallesen's History of the Native States of India	8	0
Sale's Koran, with Notes	4	4
Enquire Within Series :—(1) Enquire Within Upon Everything, (2) Wonderful Things of all Nations, 2 vols, (3) Reason Why, General Science, (4) Editors' Box, or Notices to Correspondents, (5) The Practical Housewife, (6) The Corner Cupboard, (7) The Family Save All, each	1	4
Gay's Fables,	1	4
Brewster's Letters on Natural Magic, addressed to Sir W. Scott	3	8
Demonology and Witchcraft, by Sir W. Scott	3	8
India, Pictorial, Descriptive and Historical	2	8
Dick's British Drama, 12 vols	6	0
Staunton's Chess Player's Handbook	2	8
Young Ladies' Book : A Manual of Arts and Accomplishments	3	12
Chesterfield's Letter to his son, 2 vols	5	4

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.

8, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, 18th July 1877.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN

HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,

and who wish to keep the system clear, and thus taking away as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the Groundwork of Malarious Diseases and all Liver Complaints or as a Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the Various Forms of Indigestion,

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

Prepared from sound ripe Fruit.

is particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

For Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing Bile, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERROR OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a Pleasant Beverage, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, as in that account no household should ever be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a Large Illustrated Sheet, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, Fevers, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this Invaluable Information was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES. I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and box-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following :—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states :—"In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, while all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its Trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say :—

"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who got it once always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"Mr. Eno :—Dear Sir, —I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing. I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of acute (biliousness some how-ever) attacks, and I quite expected I should follow them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken nearly three bottles. I feel I ought to acknowledge it, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLET."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A Lady writes :—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy ; and I can assure you I never could take it too generally punished me or returned. My little one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed to them long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing. I feel I cannot say too much in its favour. The least I can do is to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after having hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years.

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 1876."

"A gentleman called in yesterday ; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit ; he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and in the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. Bar.

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would let it here. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-L. "20, Old State House, Boston, U.

November 6, 1875.

Agents :—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona ; Messrs. BATHGATE and Co., Chemists, &c., Calcutta.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do.	" 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Fstimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	5	8	5	12	} Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	5	12	6	0	} Duties included.
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	3	12	4	0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. For Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 8 [illegible] accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bo[illegible] Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.	
48	0	50	12	50	0	53	0	} Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

Bombay, May 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for those Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TWO BUNCHES of KEYS FOUND. Apply at the Mazagon Police Office.

MRS. WILLIAMS has OPENED a COFFEE and LUNCH SALOON at No. 2, Tank Road.

SCHNAPPS, just received, price Re. 1-6 per bottle,

INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18TH JULY 1877.

French Rentes yesterday were still quoted at 107½, but Consols had declined from 94⅝ to 94½. Seeds were reported steady but unchanged in price, with the exception of Calcutta Linseed, which is quoted 3d. per quarter higher. both on the spot and to arrive. Reuter makes no change in Wheat quotations, nor do we hear that the market is quotably altered,but private telegrams advise a favourable change in the weather at Home|which, if continued, may have a quietening influence.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, sales 8,000 bales, prices unchanged. Piece Goods in Manchester were also steady at previous prices, and as regards the position on the spot, there is no new feature apparent. Future prospects, however, may be considered as strengthened to some extent by the July report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau on the growing crop in America. As transmitted by Reuter the Bureau states that "The condition of the crop is 4 per cent. below 1876 and the average of the ten Cotton States is 93½ per cent." These statements do not quite agree as the Bureau's estimate of the condition of the crop in July last was 98 per cent. which would give 94 per cent. as the present state. Under any circumstances, however, the fact remains that the condition is inferior to last year, and even allowing for the increased acreage planted, we cannot therefore look for a large crop in the coming season than in what not closing.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12¼ cents. and October shipment at 11⅝ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	6,00	1,000	400
Four days' do	1,800	3,100	1,100
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,929,800	4,078,600	3,449,100

In the Mincing Lane Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil yesterday were unchanged. At the Tanned Skins and Hides sales there is reported to be a fair demand for skins, but prices are generally lower.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54½d. to 54⅝d. per oz., which confirms the private advices we noticed yesterday, the former being in all probability buyers' and the latter sellers' rate.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no change was made in the official rates of discount and interest.

Sterling Exchange continues remarkably firm, and in Bank Bills a further partial advance of 1-16d. per rupee has been established. There is nothing yet, so far as Bombay trade is concerned, to explain the upward movement, but in Calcutta the feeling is evidently very strong, telegraphic transfers for October-November delivery having been negotiated there within the past two days at 1s. 9¼d., or a half per cent. over the highest quotation here to-day. The biddings for Council drafts in London to-day will of course rule the market for the rest of the mail, but from the look of things here at the moment it seems almost a foregone conclusion that rates will be higher, an average of 1s. 9d. per rupee being generally expected. How long the upward tendency it is utterly impossible to estimate from anything apparent here. At the moment rates are advancing because a very general feeling that way appears to prevail, but it would be no matter for surprise if a reaction set in at any moment. We quote to-day for ready Bills on London :—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 8 15-16d. to 1s. 9¾, per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 9¼d. to 5-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " ...1s. 9 7-32d.	"
Documents, 3 " ...1s. 9 9-32d.	"

On Calcutta rates are unaltered and Government Paper is also quiet without quotable change. For large amounts we call the market —Fours, Rs. 96⅞ to Rs. 97 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102½.

The Share Market is very quiet and the few transactions reported to-day show little change. Bank of Bombays are steady at 43½ per cent premium. Land and Press Co's are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving Co's as a general rule, are unchanged, but we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas, Rs. 10 in Great Eastern and Rs. 35 in Jewraz Balloo, while Sassoon are Rs. 5 and Soonderdass Rs. 45 per share higher.

The Cotton Market continues very firm with a steady business doing and prices still show an upward tendency, although it would be difficult with the present irregular selection obtainable to quote an actual rise.

Linseed is scarce and in request at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9 per cwt. Of Rapeseed there are no stocks worth speaking of and some small purchases are reported to have been made at Rs. 7 12 per cwt.

Wheat is in good request at previous prices, say Rs. 37 for White and Rs. 32 to Rs. 33 for Red per candy.

Freights are nominally unchanged, the extent of business doing being limited in the extreme. By steamers for Liverpool we quote £1-15 and by sailing ship nominally £2 per ton.

Piece Goods are the turn steadier, the better accounts from the districts rendering holders decidedly firmer, but no actual improvement in prices can yet be quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	121
Bank of Bombay	40,000	500	all	8 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	716½
National Bank of India	16,000	500	all	3 do.	108
Bank of Madras	40,000	250	all	10 do.	670

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	9,048	2,000	all	2	1,000
Freo Land and Plan'n Company, Limited	7,500	150	all	..	115
Mazagon Land and Port Canning Land Company, Limited	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	650
	5,000	1,400	all	10 do.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	152	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,560
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	1,000	1,000	60 do.	970
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	22 p.a.	425
Bellary	175	1,000	all	90	1,000
Berar Company (New) ..	155	500	all	20 p.c.	535
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42 do.	275
Ismail Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	225
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	all	120 do	925
Dhollera F. and G. Co.	500	500	all	15 do	250
ast India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	880
ort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mohmedi Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	370
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	455
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	4 0
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	515
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1 150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	650

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 14th July, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	39,973	0	0
Merchandise	41,746	0	0
Other Receipts	250	0	0
Telegraph	569	0	0
Total Rs.....	82,478	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1876.

Open 439½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,783	0	0
Merchandise	18,937	0	0
Other Receipts	80	0	0
Telegraph	342	0	0
Total Rs.....	54,142	0	0
Increase Rs.	28,336	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Burmah, 650 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (July 2nd), via Tuticorin and Galle with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a generl cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee Mr. & Mrs. Vandon, Mr B. C. Bailey, and Mr. Mahomedally Gangjee, and sixteen deck passengers for different ports.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Peshawar 3781 tons, Captain C. A. White, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Southampton (June 21st), via intermediate ports, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo:—694 boxes silver, 1,145 packages piecegoods, 495 bales twist, 37 packages paint and color, 212 packages paper, 1,707 slabs spelter, 60 bottles quicksilver, 500 packages steel, 19 packages glassware, 6 packages varnish, 130 cases boots, 25 cases slates, 250 casks cements, 260 boxes tinplates, 25 packages iron nails, 20 packages copper chatty, 7 boxes saffron, 225 bags jowar 46 packages window glass, 600 boxes candles, 12 packages copper, 8,705 bars and 2,832 bundles iron, 140 cases yellow metal sheets, 108 kegs shot, 382 packages beer 2 packages cowdies, 49 bags bajree, 3 boxes spelter, 64 packages ivory, 43 packages gum, and some other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
18	Burmah (s)	Smith	Calcutta, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Akola (s)	Williams	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Duophail Castle.....	Hilder	Calcutta.
	Tobique	Davies	Galle.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
13 Chyebassa (s) ..... Cossens ..... London, May 29.
Commilla (s) ..... Macaulay ..... Bombay, June 22.
City of Carthage (s).Barnet ..... Liverpool, June 9.
Statelie ..... O'Brien ..... Moulmein, June 16.
14 Strathbrven (s) ..... Pearson ..... Nrg-patam, July 10.
Haddon Hall ..... DeGruchy ..... Melbourne, June 2.
Mirzapore ..... Thomson ..... Cochin, June 29.
Roslin Castle ..... Guthrie ..... Algoa Bay.
Canada (s) ..... Crocker ..... Mauritius, June 21.
Prince Oscar ..... Fowles ..... Mauritius, June 22.
Banan ..... Ross ..... Antwerp, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.
13 Suez (s) ....
City of Edinburg(s). ....
Duke of Argyll (s)... ....
Majestic ....
Lacy S. Wills..... ....
14 Tenasseri m. ....
Kate Stallinbro ....
Punjaub (s) ....
Atlantique ....

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Carthage—Mr and Mrs Edwards and child, Miss E G Wright, Mr G W Cabanies, and Mr J R Bertram.
Per Chyebassa—Dr Sundberg,and child Mr G Cakeulish, Mrs Murray, Revd J H Taylor, Mr R C Hughes, Mr J N Doss.
Per Statelie—Mrs O' Brien, child.
Per Commilla—Mr Canuew, Dr Day, Mr H T Norris.
Per Canada—Mrs Crocker and 3 children, Mr W L Harwood.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Strathleven—July 12th, S 8 Australia, 13th July Ship Thessalus.
By Haddon Hall—1st July, Glengary bound South in Lat 5-15 S, Long. 85-41 E., 28 days out, experienced very bad weather with heavy squalls of rain from 16 North until arrived.

DAILY IMPORTS.—July 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Neillie Martin s—362 bundles sheet iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee 44 kegs iron nails, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.
Europa s—27 cases sherry, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Cheops s—40 cases medicine, Abdoolally Shaikadom ; 9 packages sherry, Cutler ,Palmer and Co ; 80 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadom.
Europa s—20 casks wilde lead paint, Ebram Peerbhan.
Peshawar s—119 boxes Opium, value of Rs. 2,70,000, The C Bank of I A and China.
Guinevere, 10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Pekin—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—20 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.
Nemesis—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—10 cases brandy, The Bank of Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—801 cwts wheat, Stearn Hobart and Co ; 40 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 cwts coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraj ; 15 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Europa s—6 bales skin and 1 bale hides, Owen and Okell ; 200 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR LONDON.

British Princes—140 cwts B horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 4,500 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 15 bales hides, Essajee Alibhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Queen of the Seas, 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Magdala—320 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Glandinorwig—7,500 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Travancore s—57 bales gunnies, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.!

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mecca s—93 bales cotton, Sewbux Joharimull.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawar s—113 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jon Mahamed ; 211 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 319 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 185 cwts sandalwood 11½ cwts Cambay stone and 15 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 120 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; bales twist, Remoobhoy Hubibbhoy ; 214½ cwts sandalwood, Merwanjee Framjee ; 80 bales twist, Elliot Alley ; 27 bales cotton, Hajee Jon Mahamed Abdool Khuluck ; 35 bales twist, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawar s—57 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—July 19.

(Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent,)

Long Causes.

660-76—In person—E E Sanker vs Nenbsi—Tyabjee and Sayane.
128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharilal—Tyabjee and Sayane
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo.—A. F. Turner.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.
28-77—Janardhun and Ghandshibhoy—Davabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khunderao Morojee.
66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewalgur Suntookgur vs Muggon Girdhur—Himington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Balkrishna and B—Chanmall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Ardaseer and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others—H Bicknell.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Long Causes.

317-77—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Withuldass Muncharam—Lynch and Tobin and R mington, Hore and Langley.
258-77—A. F. Turner—Ragoo Balloo vs Crushnarao Ramchunder jee and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.
15-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai vs Abdool Rahimon Moosharee—Shamrao Pandoorey.
633-76—Mr Skepsey—Khimjee Rowjee vs Kurrembai Ibrahimbai —Macfarlane and G.
544 76—Macfarlane and G—Nathibai vs Hassum Datoo—Mr Skepsey.
604-76—Macfarlane and G—Nathibai vs Dharamsey Poonjabhoy —Hearn and Tyabjee and S.
605-76—In person—Nathibai vs Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim—Mr Skipsey and Tyabjee and S.
310-77—Hearn and C—A G Latham vs Maneck Bhimjee and another.
326-76—Mr Fletcher—Badhabai vs Nagjee Jaitha and another—Shapoorjee and T.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodhur vs Thucker Purmanndass.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.)

Long Causes.

246-77—F Chalk—Premdas Toolseydass vs Khimjee Jairam—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.
178-77—Mr Bicknell—Dolputbai Bhugoobhai vs Mahomed Hajee Ally—Jefferson and Payne.
347-77—Hearn and C—Goobai vs Maneckjee Limjee Maneckjee —Ardeser and Hormusjee.
368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnsrayen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Wala and others—N N Kothare.
421-77—Sheh mrao F—Bulwantrao Ganesh and others vs Bai Jaikore—Macfarlane and Gilbert.
375-77—Fletcher and Smith—Javerwhoo and another vs Kessowjee Toolseydass and another—Lynch and Tobin.
401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursingrao Maharaj—Remington, Hore and Langley.
430-77—Lynch and Tobin—Muncherjee Bazonjee vs N Merwanjee Panday—Crawford and Bovey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

For Judgment.

323-75—Fletcher and Smith—Hay-e Mahomed Hajee Joosub vs Hajee Esmail Hajee and Co, and others—Macfarlane and G.

Long Causes.

332-76—Crawford and Bovey—Fatmabai vs Adam Ahmed—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
172-76—Jeffreson and Payne—William Nassau Lees vs Mathias Mull and others—Macfarlane and G.
312-77—J G Cama—Ebramjee Sulleemjee vs Hackimjee Khanbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
568-76—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Esmail Seeduk and others vs Abaubjee Poojaj and others—Tyabjee and Sayane.
268-77—Muljee and Pomonjee—Muljee Bhurkhoya B vs Moosea Rewbin R—Balkrishna and B.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 17.

Martin, Capt, Bombay 20th R Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Balkeney, Lieut Col, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, from leave, from England.
Disbrowe, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, 4th July, from Surat.
Caren, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, from Belgaum.

July 18.

Heath, Capt, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on Med Cert, from Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, July 18.

The undermentioned officers are appointed probationers in the St ff Corps: Lieut E. C. Parker, 56th Foot; Lieut. W G Yate, 68th Regt.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieut to be Lieuts. H C Jackson, 3rd Dragoons; H D M Minchin, 7th Foot ; D C W Harrison, 15th; T Stock and C E Harrison, 56th Foot: M E Rayner, 69th Foot; A de B V Paget, 69th Foot ; J H W Anson and W B Marling 33rd Foot.

Surg C W McRay, 3rd Sind Horse to med, charge Poona Horse, vice Surg waters.

Brigd Genl W W Barry to Belgaum district, and Col J C Hailes, R A, to command at Ahmednuggur vice Brigd Gen Barry.

Surg W Sharpe to proceed to Nusseerabad for duty instead of Mhow.

Surg McColman transferred from Gen duty Presdl Div to Gen duty Poona Div.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 25th ..... 0h. 10'8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 19	.....	5 34	6 38	6 35 m	0 14 a
				6 45 a	...
Fri. 20	.....	5 34	6 38	7 57 m	0 44 m
				7 4 a	1 28 a
Sat. 21	.....	5 34	6 38	9 10 m	1 55 m
				8 20 a	3 1 a
Sun. 22	Eighth Sunday afte. Trinity.....	5 35	6 38	10 4 m	2 53 m
				9 22 a	4 1 a
Mon. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	10 46 m	3 46 m
				10 14 a	4 47 a
Tues. 24	.....	5 36	6 37	11 22 m	4 30 m
				10 57 a	5 26 a
Wed. 25	.....	5 33	6 39	11 55 m	7 15 m
				11 36 a	6 0 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs. the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BEHRMANN—July 16th, at No. 13, Khetwaddy Back Road, the wife of E. Behrmann, Esq., C. E., P. W. D., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEVERIDGE—July 10th, at Rangpur, the wife of H. Beveridge, B. C. S., of a daughter.
DAVIES—July 10th, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain H. C. Davies, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.
MACLEOD—July 13th, at Satara, the wife of Lieut-Col C. D. Macleod, Bombay Army, of a daughter.
O'SULLIVAN.—July 18th at Kirkee, the wife of Lieut. Gerald O'Sullivan, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.
RUNDALL—July 8th, at Khairwara, the wife of Lieut F. M. Rundall, Meywar Bheel Corps, of a son, still-born.
STRONG—July 13th, at Landour, the wife of Captain D. M. Strong, 10th Bengal Lancers, of a son.

DEATHS.

BINNY.—7th July, at Alice Emma, [illegible] daughter of Mr. John Binny, aged 18 years.
KEIGHLY—July 14th, at Calcutta, George Keighly, Esq., aged 48.

RAJKOT EXHIBITION.

THE proposed RAJKOT EXHIBITION will be OPENED on the 15th August 1877 and CLOSED by the end of that month. ADMISSION FREE.

UTTAMRAM NARBHERAM, BEZANJEE MERWANJEE, } Secretaries.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1877.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Municipal Commissioner has received a letter from Government, dated the 18th inst., stating that on reconsideration Government have directed the Accountant General to pay to the credit of the Bombay Municipality the sum of Rs. 90,000, being the State contribution for the year 1877 towards the cost of the Bombay Police. This concession may be accepted as a sign that decentralization in Bombay will not henceforth be made to mean the shifting of the burden of raising fresh taxation from the imperial to the provincial, and from the provincial to the municipal, authorities.

The Home papers have published so much worthless gossip about the relations existing between Lord Salisbury and the Prime Minister and the determination of the Secretary of State for India to keep England from going to war with Russia on any pretence whatsoever, that it may be worth while to call attention to an authentic document to which Lord Salisbury must have given his sanction, and which expresses in decided language the intentions of the British Government regarding Constantinople. In Lord Derby's Despatch of May 6 to the Russian Ambassador, the Foreign Secretary defines more clearly than had previously been attempted the views and intentions of Great Britain. Her Majesty's Government, he says, will not prolong an unavailing discussion as to the justice or necessity of the war, and will remain neutral so long as Turkish interests only are involved. But "they think it right that there should be "no misunderstanding" as to what they will do if the war spreads and imperils "*interests which "they are equally bound and determined to "defend.*" Amongst those interests, after the protection of Egypt and the Suez Canal from the possible effects of the present war, is placed the security of Constantinople from occupation by Russian troops. "The vast importance of "Constantinople, whether in a military, a political, or a commercial point of view, is too well "understood to require explanation. It is, "therefore, scarcely necessary to point out "that Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to witness with indifference the passing "into other hands of a capital holding so "peculiar and commanding a position." This is a distinct announcement, to which, as we have said, Lord Salisbury must have given his sanction, that England will go to war to keep Constantinople out of Russian hands. Now, what is the nature of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Derby on this point? As regards Egypt, the Suez Canal, and the Persian Gulf, the Russian Minister gives clear and satisfactory assurances, which he could well afford to do, as it is manifestly not a part of Russia's present plan of campaign to extend her military operations to those distant regions. But, when he speaks of Constantinople, his language becomes studiously vague. "As far," he says, "as concerns "Constantinople, *without being able to prejudge "the course or issue of the war*, the Imperial "Cabinet repeats that the acquisition of that "capital is excluded from the views of His "Majesty the Emperor. They recognize that, "in any case, the future of Constantinople is a "question of common interest, which cannot be "settled otherwise than by a general understanding, and that if the possession of that city "were to be put in question it could not be "allowed to belong to any of the European "Powers." The real meaning of this declaration is that Russia declines to give any definite pledge not to occupy Constantinople ; and it is obvious that, once in possession of the Turkish capital, the Russians would be enabled to negotiate about the future fate of the city and the straits with the certainty of having the power to give their wishes effect. If, therefore, England means to keep the Russians from holding Constantinople, she must prevent them from ever entering the city. She can only do this by making her fleet pass the Dardanelles and landing a strong military force to protect Constantinople ; and we fear her reluctance to engage in war has postponed her interference till too late. The Queen's Government finds itself now placed in a most embarrassing position ; for the Russians have already reached the Balkans and threaten to march on Constantinople, while the Turks, disgusted at being deserted by England, and feeling perhaps a just confidence in their own prowess since Ahmed Muktar's army, standing on the defensive, beat off at Zavin a superior force of Russians, view with much suspicion the English proposal to intervene in the Straits and maintain their ability to defend themselves. The fact should no longer be concealed that, if England goes to war, she must do so as the ally of Turkey, and the time has arrived when Her Majesty's Government must decide whether they will conclude this alliance or not.

The debate on the Fuller case (or rather on the constitutional questions arising out of that case), which took place in the House of Commons on the 28th ult., had the conclusion which might have been confidently expected by any one who has watched the ultimate fate of questions already decided by the Secretary of State before they were brought on for discussion in Parliament. Possession is nine points of the law to most individuals, and a previous decision is equally serviceable to a Secretary of State for India whose views or principles may be subsequently questioned. The number of members of the House of Commons who concern themselves with Indian affairs is not at the best of times very great, although of late years it has been increasing ; and so, when notice is given of a motion calling in question some decision given by the Secretary of State, all that the latter need expect is a debate, the principal points likely to be raised in which he has already learned from the newspapers, and then a division with results very much in his favour. Sometimes, as in this debate on the Fuller case, the Secretary of State has not even the results of a division to fear, for the "subject is allowed to drop," or the Under Secretary's explanation is considered sufficiently satisfactory by members who had given no previous thought to the subject under discussion, but whose disposition showed plainly in what direction they would give their votes if a division were risked by the assailants of Government. Excepting on very rare occasions—such as the proposal to create Her Majesty Empress of India—Indian subjects never excite strong feelings in England. India is too far away for her great questions to become objects of party feeling. When a Secretary of State gives a decision upon some subject which has been sorely perplexing India, she may expect that decision to be final. If it is questioned afterwards in Parliament, the supporters of the Government will agree with the Secretary of State, and the Opposition will feel too little interest in it as a whole to care to make a strenuous endeavour to beat the Government upon it. This state of matters is of course unfortunate for this country, because it clearly tempts the members of the Government of India to set the public opinion of India at defiance by the passing of some piece of tyranny which subsequently receives the support of the Secretary of State, who knows by experience how little he has to fear from Parliament. But it is difficult to see how this can be helped. India cannot lessen the distance between her and England, and unless she can contrive by some means to infuse into the people of England some of her feelings and ideas, and win their sympathies, she must remain content to see what are great questions to her settled finally by the Secretary of State who need have no fear for the result of any discussion which may subsequently be raised in Parliament upon his conduct. India is, in fact, one of the perquisites of any Government that happens to be in power, and the Opposition do not value it sufficiently to care too much what their opponents do with it. So much the worse, of course, for India ;—but *ça ira, ira.*

Mr. Lowe, in his remarks, put the principles in discussion very clearly before the House. The first question is whether judges in India are subject to the Executive Government of the Governor General of India in Council ; the second, whether it is in the province of the Governor General in Council to approve or condemn the action of a Court in a public manner ; and the third, whether Indian High Courts enjoy the independent authority and prestige of the English Courts. Strictly speaking, the Secretary of State practically answered the first two questions in the affirmative, and by doing so it became impossible to answer the third proposition with anything but a negative. Lord Lytton contended that he had the power to punish any judge for signal miscarriage of justice, and that he was responsible for the proper administration of justice in this country. Practically, these preposterous claims were conceded and concurred in by the Secretary of State ; and we have now the English judges of India placed at the mercy of men like the present Viceroy and his colleagues and liable to punishment or public rebuke whenever these persons choose to imagine that there has been a "signal miscarriage of justice." Before any one can arrive at the conclusion that there has been a miscarriage of justice he must judge both the law and the evidence ; and therefore we have now Lord Lytton constituting himself the Chiefest Chief Justice in India, with the power to review questions of law and fact, and to punish the judge whose decision does not accord with the opinions he has formed on the subjects under consideration. We may presume that Lord Lytton would not himself venture to review the proceedings of the judges of India in order to discover "signal mis-"carriages of justice ;" but, before he can issue a decision on the condemned judgment of some unfortunate barrister judge, he must be guided by somebody, and this somebody will for the time being be the judge alike of the law and the judgments of Her Majesty's English judges in India. Hence these unfortunate judges have the pleasing prospect of being at the mercy of men like Mr. Whitley Stokes and Mr. Hope, both of whom hate all barrister judges and hold such poor opinions of their law that they intend by codification to convert them into mere judgment-delivering machines. Mr. Whitley Stokes' Codification Acts will, we suppose, be to the barrister judges what the Ritualists intended the "Priest in Absolution" to be to their confessors—a guide upon every point, and thus capable of reducing the necessity for exercising fallible intellects to a minimum. This is one of the contingencies arising out of the Secretary of State's support of the claims set up by Lord Lytton ; and certainly it is not a pleasant one for the English judges of India to contemplate. We have condemned Lord Salisbury's action over and over again. We cannot see how it can possibly work for the good of India, although we see how it may favour the ambition of the gentlemen who are to guide the Viceroy to discoveries of signal miscarriages of justice administered by English judges. Mr. Lowe said that we were obliged to govern India by despotic power, and we could not give the people self-government ; but "we could give them the greatest and most "influential check against arbitrary power—"namely, a pure and independent administra-"tion of justice." These words will be echoed by every well-wisher of this country. Even the natives themselves have viewed with alarm the beginning of a system of interference with the independence of Her Majesty's judges, and it is not very difficult for them, remembering the despotic nature of British rule in India, to suppose that, although in the Fuller case the Government of India interfered with the independent administration of justice by English judges ostensibly on behalf of the native community, there might arise occasions when the same arrogant power of interference would be used for very different objects. If Parliament had agreed to accept Mr. Lowe's motion to the effect that the power of the Crown to remove judges of the High Court in India during Her Majesty's pleasure ought to be exercised on the same principle as if they held their office during good behaviour and not otherwise, it would have done wisely for India and the best interests of England's Eastern Empire. At present, we see how much the vital interests of this country are dependent on the will of the Secretary of State, whom circumstances have rendered practically untrammelled ; and in future we shall see India lying still more help less at the feet of two individuals, more or less wise, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. Parliament may yet have reason to regret that, not content with leaving India at the mercy in most things of the Secretary of State, she allowed him, through his creature the Viceroy, to place his foot also on the neck of the law administered by a body of judges whose integrity and ability are unsurpassed in the judges of any other part of the world, and in whose independence lay the safety of the subjects of the Indian despotism.

It is amusing though sometimes disheartening to see the way in which the Government of India manages to work public business for the benefit of some individual whom it is determined to favour. In the home accounts against India, upon which we lately commented, we noticed several items the exact nature of which we could not thoroughly comprehend. For instance, Rs. 3,420 was paid as "remuneration "to several officers and others specially employed and miscellaneous expenditure," and nearly Rs. 900 for "expenses incurred by officers "acquiring scientific knowledge." We had only vague ideas about these items, but they have taken a more distinct shape since our attention was called to a paragraph in the *Architect*, stating that "how Lord Lytton patronises "architects in India may be known from a "paragraph in the Calcutta *Statesman*, which "says that Captain Coles, R. E., has been sent "to England on full pay for eighteen months "that he may study architecture in order to be "able to make a design for a new house for the "Governor-General at Simla." The *Architect's* comments upon this are that "while such a round-"about and expensive process is required for the "instruction of a salaried official there are edu-"cated and experienced architects in India who "for want of employment, are obliged to turn "railway contractors and builders to obtain "living because they had not the good fortune "to belong to the corps of Royal Engineers." The items we have quoted are, we now fear, more than covert intimations that the Government of India has occasionally to pay for having men, not their own business, but some else's business. If the system represented by Captain Coles' case is extended by Lord Lytton we see no reason why we should not expect to have the taxpayers of this country called upon in future to provide the means for enabling certain civilians to learn navigation, others surveying, others conveyancing ; and for sending to England a number of cavalry, artillery, and infantry officers to be trained as barristers, engineers, and cotton brokers. It might be objected to such a scheme that there is no good to be gained by incurring large expenses in teaching men other businesses than their own when people who know these businesses already exist, properly qualified for work and willing and anxious to get it. Take Captain Coles' case, for example. Sceptics in the wisdom of Government resolving to pay for Captain Coles being taught architecture might point out that there are plenty of excellent architects already in India, who would be glad of employment ; and that, even if this were not the case, and the Government of India were determined upon securing for Simla a new residence for the Viceroy, it could easily procure plans from some of the most eminent and expensive architects in England, and that this would be wiser than accepting the plans of a mere neophyte in the art of constructing palatial residences. We agree with these sceptics. They show a great deal of common sense in their criticisms, and so do we doubtless which we remark that we wanted a quire of paper we should not think of sending a member of our establishment to England to learn the art of paper-making. The Government of India's ways are frequently not as other people's. When it resolved to provide for Captain Coles's studies in architecture, it doubtless felt convinced that it would never do if a new Viceregal house were built by anybody else than a Coles. What caused the feeling we do not profess to judge, but we congratulate Captain Coles on his luck in having the Government of India take such an extraordinary idea into its head, and resolve to have him taught architecture in England for the express purpose of getting its eccentric idea carried out. It is only the tax-payers, and the discarded architects of India and England, who are to be pitied.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(From our own correspondent.)

LONDON, June 29.

To give you an idea of the way in which the Egyptian question has taken hold of the English mind, I will mention a scheme which has just been elaborated by a very able City man who has the ear of leading financial authorities, and who further qualified himself for writing on the subject by a personal visit to the scene. His plan is about to be submitted to Lord Beaconsfield, not in the hope that it will be soon adopted, but with the view to subsequent ventilation. The essence of it is that Great Britain should assume the entire Egyptian debt and also the charge of the Tribute payable to Turkey, and further should buy up all the shares in the Suez Canal, in return for a 3½ Government stock apportioned among the various claimants according to a liberal valuation of their respective holdings. Thus he appraises the Unified Debt, the present market price of which is 40 to 65 ; the Preference and the older loans, now worth from 60 to 65, at 80 ; the 1855 Guaranteed loan, which, though nominally Turkish, is virtually an Egyptian li

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CROSSING OF THE BALKANS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Later accounts from the seat of war in Roumelia state that the number of Russians already said to have crossed the Balkans has been overrated.

According to a Russian official despatch the Russian vanguard, after crossing the Balkans through the Demir Kapu Pass and defeating the Turkish battalion which was guarding the outlet, marched to Kasanlik in the rear of the Turks occupying the Schipka Pass.

The Cossacks have occupied Yeni Saghra.

RAOUF PASHA'S ALLEGED VICTORY.

The victory announced by Raouf Pasha, who claimed having compelled the Russians to recross the Balkans, is unconfirmed.

The Turks have evacuated and the Russians occupied Medjidie in the Dobrudscha.

It is reported that Yakoob Khan is dead.

THE AMERICLN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, JULY 17, AFT.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the Cotton crop is 4 per cent. below 1876, and that the average of the 10 Cotton States is 93½ per cent.

LONDON, JULY 17, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs Shirtings ..... 6-3.

8¼ lbs do ..... 7-3.

Mule Yarn twist ..... 0-10½.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94½.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 107½.

Bar Silver ..... 54⅝ to ½.

Arrivals—Shakespeare, and Hutton.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 18.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JULY 18, 2-50 P.M.

Mail for Singapore leaves Penang to-morrow and Friday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 18.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S., ther. max. 81, W. 8, 78, min. 75, bar. 29·68. Fall of rain 11 cents.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W S. W. 5, ther. 83, bar. 29·3. Fall of rain 3 cents.

MANGALORE, 5-3 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 6 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W, ther. 94, bar. 29·64.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. light, ther. 88. Fall of rain 40 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	1s. 8 15-16d. to 1s. 9d. per R.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 1d. to 5-16d.	"
Credits,	3 "	1s. 9 7-32d.	"
Documents,	3 "	1s. 9 9-32d.	"

WE regret to hear of a serious accident that happened to Colonel E. S. Morris, Commanding the 15th N. I. at Ahmednuggur, on Monday morning last. It appears that while riding home from parade his horse gave a sudden plunge, and threw his rider, who fell on his head and when picked up was insensible.

WE have been favoured with the following extract of a letter dated Hinghunghat, the 16th inst.:—"The rain was late in coming, but within the past week some heavy showers have fallen. Cotton and jowaree are sown, and so far the spring crops are doing satisfactorily. Just now the weather is all that could be desired for the crops." A correspondent writes to us from Baroda on Monday—"Nearly three inches of rain have fallen in the last few days, and Guzerat is now saved from a famine. Everything was parched up before the rain fell."

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Bellary on the 16th inst:—"The crops from seed sown soon after the rains, which came down so suddenly and heavily last month, have completely failed and prospects are very black. Everything was expected from and depended upon this outturn, but the rains ceased as suddenly as they came down and the young plants have been scorched up. Stocks of stored grain are, everywhere in the district, all but exhausted, and prices are worse than frightfully high. A crisis is imminent and the worst of the famine is at hand."

WE hear that the case of Messrs. Volkart Brothers *vs.* P. Marcar, which has been under litigation for the last two years, was decided by Mr. Wigram, the District Judge at Calicut, on Monday, the 16th inst., in favour of Messrs. Volkart. The case involved a claim of upwards of four lakhs of rupees, with costs. A great portion of the amount seems to have been covered by mortgages, which the Court has now ordered to be sold for the benefit of plaintiffs.

THE following telegram, which we take from the *Madras Mail*, shows how the telegraph may be used for the circulation of deliberate falsehoods. We refer, of course, to the last sentence of the telegram. It would be interesting to ascertain who is the Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Mail*:—

BOMBAY, 16th *July*.—Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, the Solicitors, have brought an action for libel against the Editor of the *Times of India*, in consequence of remarks made on their opinions obtained by the Editor of the *Gazette* who is also Chairman of the Town Council. The matter is one of electioneering rivalry.

IT is stated that a Court of Enquiry is about to assemble at Mhow, to enquire into a deficiency of monies in the accounts of the Commissary of Ordnance at that station.

THE Maharaja of Cochin, following the example of the Maharaja of Travancore, has had a census taken of the population under his Government.

THE Supreme Legislative Council has been postponed to Thursday the 19th instant.

SERGEANT MAJOR THOMPSON, of H. M.'s 67th Regiment, having been recommended for promotion to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, has been subjected to and has passed the usual examination in view and preparatory to his being nominated to that office.

WE understand that the estimated cost of constructing the short branch railway from Barh on the East Indian Line, to the bank of the Ganges, and for the establishment of a steam ferry across the river to the terminal station of the Tirhut State Railway on the opposite bank, amounts to Rs. 1,55,600.

THE reports of the local Governments on the progress made towards the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes in 1875, do not appear to show an appreciable diminution in the loss of life and property which annually occurs under this head, and the attention of those Governments has been directed to the reports in question with a view to the adoption of vigilant measures for more effectually dealing with the evil. On the subject of snake-bites a very interesting communication has lately been received from an Austrian gentleman, Mr. Kascicky, recommending the gall of rattle-snakes as an antidote for snake bite. Mr. Kascicky, who became acquainted with the antidote at Venezuela, states that it is not only "cheap and infallible" but "instantaneous and wonderful" in its effects; crows and dogs in the last stages of the poison recovering immediately the remedy was administered to them. The preparation of the antidote is simple—three rattle-snakes' galls, put into an ordinary winebottle filled with 30° spirits, and allowed to stand for a week. In ordinary cases one or two table spoonsful are taken, in extreme cases three or six. Mr Kascicky recommends experiments being made in this country with other snake galls. Dr. Frayer agrees with this recommendation and refers Mr. Kascicky's letter to the Committee at Calcutta for investigating snake poison. The idea, however, he says is not a new one, for in the "Thanatophidia of India" the result of an experiment with the "antidote" is recorded, and he is of opinion that when brought again to the test of scientific investigation, it will not prove more successful than the many other "antidotes" which have hitherto been tried and have failed.

THE Dundee Chamber of Commerce and two of the principal fibre brokers in London have been asked to express an opinion upon samples of the different fibres produced on the Government Model Farm in Khandeish. This opinion is favourable in so far as it goes to show that the samples thus sent home were very superior to those received in the preceding year from Bhudgaon and Gunneshkind. Complaints, however, are made as to the condition in which most of the fibres have been sent home, and the despatch of a larger quantity is recommended on a future occasion, in order that a thorough and reliable examination may be obtained. On the other hand an unfavourable opinion in regard to cleanness and quality has been expressed on the samples of flax grown at the Goverment Model Farm at Bhadgaon, and it appears that a great improvement in these respects must take place before the fibre can yield a profitable return upon exportation.

THE period of service of Colonel Harnley, C.B., R.A., as Commandant of the Staff College now expires. It will be learnt with genuine satisfaction throughout the service that the talented author of "The Operations of War" has been offered, and has accepted, an extension of his term of appointment. During the seven years Colonel Harnley has been at the head of the Staff College his labours to promote the higher education of the officers under him have been unceasing.

LORD NAPIER of Magdala has at length been provided with a permanent military secretary, the Horse Guards having selected to fill that post Major A. R. Lempriere, R.E., lately employed at Warwick. Lord Napier has nominated Captain G. J. Gilbard, 71st Highlanders, the acting military secretary for the vacant office of aide-de camp on his staff; that officer, who has been absent from his regiment for eight years, having been called upon by the military authorities to retire upon half-pay in order to take up the appointment.

THE *Spectator* has the following remarks on an appointment which, we learn by telegraph, has been condemned by the House of Commons:—"The appointment of a clerk in the War Office, Mr. Pigott, to the head of the Stationery Office, from which Mr. W. R. Greg has just retired in consequence of failing health, has broken through, apparently without any adequate cause, the tradition which reserved this post as a sort of prize for distinguished literary service. Mr. Pigott appears to be a man who has worked meritoriously in the War Office, and to have deserved promotion; but even in the War Office he was by no means at the head of the list of those who might have looked for such recognition,—an eminent astronomer, for instance, who has done much for the cause of science, as well as for the work of the War Office, being amongst them. And as a literary man, Mr. Pigott is certainly not known. Mr. W. H. Smith, who had to defend his appointment yesterday week, in spite of the fact that he himself had recommended the appointment of some one technically trained for the work of the Stationery Office, intimated clearly enough that the responsibility lay with the Prime Minister; and *Truth* states that Mr. Pigott is son of the Rector of Hughenden, and so explains his promotion. It is of course not in any way a case of scandal. But we should hardly have expected Lord Beaconsfield to be the first to impound one of the few remaining literary prizes, for the gratification of kindly personal feelings.

THE *World*:—Like Rachel, the antiquaries are weeping and cannot be comforted. They have lost a great treasure recently discovered at the foot of a moor in the wilds of Northumberland. On the 15th of October last upwards of 5,000 Roman coins—a few gold, some silver, but mostly bronze—were found in a well on the estate of Chesters, the Roman Procolitia. Next Sunday a troop of navvies armed with implements of destruction swooped down, and so dispersed the hoard that the possibility of wholly recovering it again is lost. While antiquaries are bewailing their hard fate the precious coins are jingling about in the pockets of all the labourers and dairymaids in the district, who retail them at exorbitant prices to casual visitors from Newcastle and elsewhere. Mr. Clayton, the landowner, has thus brought back a few specimens, and a friend showed me some he persuaded a mercenary female to part with at prices a Parisian dealer would have been ashamed to ask. From an inscription discovered on the spot the well is identified as sacred to the goddess Coventina, and it is supposed that the coins were thrown in one by one, as each successive pilgrim in search of health came to drink the healing water. The revival of this *tableau vivant* takes the mind back to the period of history when these solitudes were alive with Roman warriors building their first great wall in that neighbourhood to keep back the still unconquered Caledonians. The coins are understood to range from the time of Hadrian, A. D. 121 until the Roman armies left the Britons to take care of themselves some two or three centuries later.

ACCORDING to *Vanity Fair*, the real cause of the Grand Duke's disagreeable behaviour to Colonel Wellesley is this:—Colonel Wellesley wrote home a confidential report on the Russian Army, which contained some very disparaging statements with regard to it. These statements were, of course, intended solely for the private information of the English Government; but, unfortunately, some persons who should have held their tongues talked a little too freely of the disparaging passages. This came to the ears of the Russian agents in England, and was reported home. Hence the animosity which has been displayed towards Colonel Wellesley, who, having been instructed to receive the insult and to outlive it, and being apparently willing to do so, will probably be careful henceforth not to commit himself to anything but praise of the Russian Army, even in the most confidential reports he may send home.

Vanity Fair:—Various specific statements have been in circulation during the past week to the effect that the Government was about to ask for a supplementary vote to the amount of either three or six millions or even a larger sum. We have reason to believe that these statements are, one and all, unfounded, and that up to the present time absolutely nothing has yet been decided by the Cabinet as to asking for any supplementary vote whatever, much less as to the amount of it. It is manifest that the action of the Ministry in this, as in other matters, must be dictated by events. It has, we are informed, been decided by the leaders of the Liberal Party that, in case the Government ask for a supplementary vote to provide for contingencies which may arise out of the present state of Europe and Asia, no opposition shall be offered to the demand.

THE *World*:—General Grant can hardly be called a social success. His silence is proverbial, but it is not an eloquent silence—he simply gives one an impression of a man who says nothing because he has nothing to say. His little speech to the Duke of Wellington is, however, worth recording. Having sat silent through dinner, he suddenly found his tongue, and asked his host, "Duke, what was the largest number of men your father ever commanded?" The Duke thought for a moment, and then mentioned some figure which I do not remember. It is sufficient to say that it was considerably under half a million. The ex-President thought for a moment, and then remarked *sotto voce*, "Then I have beaten the Duke;" after which he dropped once more into silence.

THE *Overland Mail*:—Major-General Sir Arnold Burrowes Kemball, R. A., C. B., K. C. S. I., the British Commissioner with the Turkish army of Anatolia, who is reported to have escaped death or capture at the hands of the Cossacks only by the speed of his charger after the battle of Zaidakan, is a soldier diplomatist of Old John Company's school—a school that turned out men like Malcolm, James Outram, Henry Lawrence, Herbert Edwardes, and John Nicholson, ever ready and fit to lead a forlorn hope or to outwit Asiatic wile by British candour and firmness. He was educated for his profession at Addiscombe, the best military college of its time, and received his first commission as second lieutenant in the Bombay Artillery on Dec. 11, 1837, nearly forty years ago, and is now fifty-nine years of age. His battery formed part of the army of the Indus under Lord Keane, and with it he served in the first campaign in Afghanistan, 1838-39, including the siege and storming of Ghuznee and subsequent occupation of Cabul, for which he received the medal. His real field of utility, however, was determined by his appointment as Assistant Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1842, where he was employed in various political duties for twenty-eight years, and acquired that special and valuable experience of Turkish and Persian affairs and mastery of the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages, which has influenced his being selected to fill his present post. He was made Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1852, and Consul-General at Bagdad and Political Agent in Turkish Arabia in 1855, after having acted in both capacities at various times during the absences of previous incumbents. He took part in the Persian Expedition in 1857, under Sir James Outram, and was present at the capture of Mohumrah and subsequent operations in the field. He was specially mentioned several times in the despatches of both the General and the Commodore, commanding the land and sea forces, for his valuable assistance, advice, and gallantry. Lord Canning in his notification of June 18, 1857, publicly thanked him for his zealous services "afforded on every occasion of difficulty and danger, and especially in the brilliant expedition against Ahwaz." For his services in the Persian war, Capt. Kemball was rewarded with the medal and clasp, a brevet majority, and the C. B. In 1866 he was nominated to the second class of the Star of India, and in 1874 was promoted to general officer's rank antedated to March 1868. Sir Arnold was elected to attend upon the Shah during that potentate's visit to England in 1873; and from April 1875 he was employed on the Turco-Persian Boundary Commission until last summer, when he was sent as British Commissioner to the Turkish army, and accompanied Abdul-Kerim through the Servian campaign.

ADEN AND THE RED SEA.

(Official News Report from Aden for the week ending the 11th July.)

News from Hodeida.—It is reported that the Mosheer having resolved to conquer the districts of Saada, Shehara, and Belad-al-Aknoon, has sent for all the Turkish troops from the Hashad country where a garrison of Zaptyas only will be kept, as the rebellion in that district has been almost suppressed. The Turkish troops will be concentrated at Amran, a town about 25 miles from Sanaa, in a northerly direction, from whence they will march towards Saada, and the other aforementioned districts, under the command of Moosa Kadhem Pasha. It is rumoured that the Mosheer himself will accompany the expedition, and that after the conquest of these places, they will be annexed and formed into a separate district under a Mutasarif.

The telegraphic line between Hodeida and Abha, the capital of the Aseer district, has been completed, so now all the four districts of Yemen, viz. Sanaa, Hodeida, Taiz, and Aseer, are connected by telegraphic communication.

It is further rumoured that the merchants of Jedda and Hodeida propose forming a company to purchase three steamers to run between the Red Sea ports and Constantinople.

News from Jeddah.—The British Consul reports that some of the Bedouin Arabs in the vicinity of Mecca are becoming unruly, consequent on the death of the High Shereef; the roads from Tayej and Mecca to the sea are reported unsafe for the passage of pilgrims and treasure, which is detained, it is said, in Mecca. These disturbances may be readily quelled, but the acting Ameer of Mecca has not, I am told, the same influence as his elder brother.

FRANCIS LOCH,
Brigadier-General, Political Resident, Aden.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY MEMORIAL.

A PRELIMINARY meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was held yesterday at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute to consider the best measures to be adopted in order to perpetuate his memory in Bombay. Among those present were observed:—The Hon. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, the Hon. M. A. Rogay, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Dr. Knapp, Dr. Blaney, Mr. J. Jefferson, Mr. R. Baumbach, Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Morarjee Goculdas, Manockjee Cursetjee Shroff, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, P. M. Mehta, M. N. Banajee, Jehangir Burjorjee Vacha, Sorabjee Nowrojee Wadia, Dadabhoy Byramjee Banajee, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Cowajee Manockjee Limjee, Eduljee Rustomjee, Ommer Soleman, Dr. Shantaram Vithul, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Tata, Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Lukhmidas Khemjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jejeebhoy, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee, Dustoor Pesootunjee Behramjee, Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee, Messrs. Byramjee Dadabhoy, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Nursey Kessowjee, Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Nurrotumdas Madhowdas, N. M. Wadia, J. D. Wadia, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Cowasjee Shapurjee Mehta, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Dosabhoy Dhunjeebhoy Soorjee, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Framjee, Shantaram Narayen, Ardasir M. Sotna, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Hurrichund Sudashew, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Lam, Jejeebhoy Jehangir Lam, Ardasir Framjee Moos, and others.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Sir Frank Souter was called to the chair amidst loud cheers.

Sir Frank Souter, reading from a copy of the printed circular calling the meeting, said it was "a preliminary meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I.," in order "to consider the propriety of taking steps to perpetuate his memory in Bombay." It was in consequence of this circular that he (the Chairman) fancied, they were then gathered together with one desire, which was to consider the best means of perpetuating among them the memory of the great and respected friend who had been taken from them. He (the Chairman) felt there was but one feeling on the subject. This was not the time for him to speak more on the subject than that they all wished to express the respect and admiration which they entertained towards their departed friend. The first step was to send a requisition to the Sheriff to call a public meeting as follows:—Sir, we, the undersigned, hereby request you to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay at an early date at the Town Hall, to express the sense of the loss the city has sustained by the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., and to take steps for perpetuating his memory.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, and carried unanimously, that a requisition be addressed to the Sheriff of Bombay in the abovementioned terms.

The requisition was signed by many of those present at the meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. R. Baumbach, and seconded by Mr. Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, that the following gentlemen be requested to form themselves into a provisional Committee with a view to draw up the resolutions for the public meeting and to make all other necessary arrangements in connection therewith:—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Dr. Blaney, Manockjee Cursetjee, J. Jefferson, Dossabhoy Framjee, Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and P. M. Mehta, Esqs.

The name of Messrs. R. Baumbach and P. M. Mehta were added after the proposition was moved; and it was thereupon put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Letters were received from the Honourable Mr. Gibbs and Mr. E. D. Sassoon expressing their willingness to join in any movement which might be made to honour the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE WAY CUSTOMS DUTIES ARE LEVIED AT MELBOURNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having just returned from a trip to Australia, I write to warn such of your readers as may contemplate a trip to the Colonies of the treatment they are likely to receive at the hands of the customs authorities at Melbourne.

I left Bombay in the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Travancore on the 28th April last and returned to Bombay in the same ship on the 10th inst. We reached Melbourne on the 26th May, and, before arriving at Port Phillip, I made over to the care of our purser three boxes of Trichinopoly cheroots (each of which contained 100 only, and of the total value of six rupees), which I proposed to keep for my own use on the return trip to Bombay. Finding I could do with a less number, I wished to present a portion of them to friends in Melbourne, and with this view I went to the Custom-house on Monday, the 11th June, the day before the ship was to sail, in order to get the necessary permit, and *offering to pay* the usual duty thereon. Judge of my astonishment on being told that my cheroots had been confiscated; that, some days *after* all the passengers had left the ship, the Customs officials came on board and ransacked the ship, seizing everything they could lay their hands upon, my cheroots included. I had an interview therupon with the Hon. Peter Lalor, M. P., the Commissioner for Trade and Customs, who received me courteously—his deputy, Mr. Tyler, being present—and heard my statement, and at his request I then and there put it in writing and left it with him, as also my address, for which Mr. Lalor had asked me. We parted, the impression being left on my mind that I should no doubt have my cheroots returned to me the same evening or the next morning before the sailing of the ship. Mr. Tyler asked if I could identify my cheroots, as five other boxes had also been seized. To this I replied that my name and address "Bombay" were written on each box, so that on this score there could be no misunderstanding. Enough to state, my cheroots were not returned to me, nor have I received any intimation from the Customs Commissioner or other person connected with his or any other department in explanation of the gross outrage of which I have been the victim. The Customs people knew I was to return in the Travancore, and that the tobacco seized was for my own use; their action left me without cheroots for the return voyage! My cheroots I considered as part of my personal luggage not to be landed, but, in the light of subsequent information received, I am only astonished that my solar hat, easy chair, overcoat, &c., which were left by me in the ship, did not meet the same fate as my cheroots. It would have been as reasonable to take the former as the latter.

I have not, however, been the only sufferer. The officials of the ship were treated scandalously. Some had their cheroots taken from them, although the cheroots had been not only entered on the ship's manifest, but were in the ship's stores under the Customs seal affixed as the ship came into port. Some few articles of China and Indian stuffs, which the owners purposed taking to their families in England on the first opportunity, were also confiscated. Even one poor quarter-master who had expended his hard earned savings in the purchase at Shanghai of some dresses for his wife and children, to whom he hoped to take them on his next voyage to his home at Venice, was also despoiled of his property. The spoilers went even so far as to seize the cocoanuts which the native crew of the ship had in stock for curry stuff for their own use! I am not aware of there being any duty on cocoanuts at Melbourne; but the whole proceeding strikes a stranger as mean and contemptible in the extreme, and unworthy of a colony which very justly holds so high an opinion of itself. It was a sorry reception to give the Travancore on this her first visit to the colony, all the more so as the total value of all the articles seized, my cheroots and the lascars' cocoanuts included, did not exceed £15 sterling.

JOHN MONTGOMERY SLEATER,
Mem. Inst. C. E.,
Resident Engineer, Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

Bombay, 14th July.

THE HEAD OF THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some uneasiness and misunderstanding seem to prevail amongst the Parsee community owing to a short paragraph having appeared couple of days ago in the columns of your contemporary regarding the circular lately issued to the Trustees of the Parsee Benevolent Fund by the Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali. The circular, as far as I could make out, distinctly states the advisability of appointing a *sado*, or the headman in the Parsee community, in the place of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and not a *Paishro*, or the leader of the community, as the writer in the *Times of India* wrongly imagines. It is true that we could not force a headman upon any community, for that is the work of time and the force of circumstances when men like the late two Baronets owing to their noble deeds and versatile talents are raised spontaneously by nature and not by the joint work of men. No doubt Mr. Manockjee, the present Baronet, is young and not as yet tried, but as the whole of the Parsee community as well as our Government have since the last half a century acknowledged Sir Jamsetjee's family as the head of the Parsee community, it is but natural that the Parsees should be anxious to see the present arrangement not at all disturbed owing to the untimely death of the late Baronet. The Hon'ble Sorabjee Bengali and other educated Parsees do not wish to give any power or authority regarding the caste disputes in the hands of the new Baronet, for the circular is quite mute on the subject, but simply wish and mention to recognise and pay Mr. Manockjee the same respect and honour in the community as his forefathers hitherto possessed owing to their good and philanthropic deeds done so unintentionally for the welfare of the community to which they belonged. No doubt many difficult questions will arise hereafter from time to time between the Parsees and our Government, and it is but right that a recognised headman should be fixed amongst us beforehand whom the Government should look up for an explanation and advice. The Hon'ble Sorabjee Bengali consequently is perfectly right in agitating the subject beforehand so as to put the matter straight for the satisfaction of all parties.

Grant Road, July 18. J. P. K.

THE RAILWAY AND THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With a famine of vast proportions impending before us, the question naturally presents itself—"Will the railways be equal to the extraordinary strain that must be put on them?" For the last nine months the traffic has been so enormous that at several large despatching stations grain could not be booked, and even with the vast quantities of cereals brought into Bombay *en route* for the famine districts, still a sufficient supply was not thrown into the centres of the suffering districts, more especially into those situated in the Madras Presidency.

The pressure this year promises to be much greater than it was last season, and if the railways cannot supply any more rolling stock, a great deal of unnecessary suffering must follow in the districts dependent on the railways for supplies. It is currently believed that the ghats offer a great deal of obstruction to the free traffic, as only a limited number of waggons can be taken up at a time, and that only with two engines. Surely the old route *viâ* Campoolee might be utilized to relieve the pressure on the ghats, it would not take long to establish a carting agency or something on the same principle to take up grain by carts.

There are now from 25,000 to 30,000 tons of grain in Bombay, the greatest bulk of which would be sent away by rail if waggons were available, as it is the most economical in constantly increasing; under ordinary circumstances, will the G. I. P. Railway be ever able to transport such a vast quantity if matters continue as they are at present? It certainly seems improbable. What, then, if a still greater pressure should follow? Prices of grain have within the last few days risen nearly 30 per cent. not so much from the scarcity of rain as from the railways not being able to cope with the traffic. If a spurt could be put on to-morrow and merchants enabled to receive their goods and despatch them as they wish prices would fall at once but not of course to their normal level.

Again, the advices from the wheat-growing districts are not favourable up to date. If the monsoon should fail, will the December dews be sufficient to nourish the staple food of the European portion of the population, and will there at the present rate of export be sufficient wheat for the Indian market?

July 18. A.

BOMBAY.

THE MIRA.—This steamer of the "Star" line has made a very rapid passage out from Liverpool to Galle. She left on the 16th June; and leaving Suez on the 28th ultimo, reached Galle on the 12th inst., after a run of 26 days.

RAJKOT EXHIBITION.—It will be seen from a notice in another column that an exhibition of the products of native art, the first of its kind in Kattiwar, will be opened at Rajkot on the 15th August next. It will probably be opened by Mr. Peile, the Political Agent.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made for receiving letters and papers at the Boree Bunder station up to 7-30 a. m. for post towns between Kalyan and Nandgaon to be forwarded by the early train of the North-East Railway Line.

COLONEL T. S. WARDEN, commanding H. M.'s 4th Rifles, has elected to retire from the service. Colonel Warden arrived in Poona from Sattara on Monday last. He has been long known as connected with the Staff in Poona, and leaves behind him many warm friends who will regret his departure.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. H. Cleveland, acting public prosecutor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Byng, late Deputy Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, before Mr. W. Webb, and asked to be allowed to withdraw the charge against the directors of the Malabar Company, on the ground that the explanation tendered by the directors for not filing a balance sheet was satisfactory. His Worship acceded to the request, and the case was struck out.

YOUNG INDIA FORWARD!—The "Indian Evangelical Review," speaking of *Shaddarshana-Chintanika*, says:—"The appearance of such works as this and the *Vedartha yatna* which we have before noticed, under the editorial supervision of native scholars, and from native presses, is an encouraging and significant circumstance. Lord Lytton complains that the only thing for which native students are striving is Government employment. Undoubtedly that has been too much the case in the past, and is still. But when we see native scholars giving this case up to literary enterprises like these, and carefully editing the religious and philosophical classics of their own land, we rejoice to see that they are beginning to turn their attention to a sphere of investigation which is peculiarly theirs, and in which they are capable of doing excellent service."

THE LATE BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A CARWEE WOMAN.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Patton Street, Coombarwarra, on view of the body of Parmee, woman. Deceased was the Carwee woman, whose age was about 80, who was brutally assaulted at Holes Chawls, Fort, by some person, and all her ornaments stolen from her person, the assailant cutting off both her ears and decamping. The woman was then removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where she remained 22 days, but was removed at her own request to her own residence where she expired yesterday morning. The evidence of Mooljee Gopall, the son of the deceased, was taken, which went to show that at first the deceased accused a Brahmin of having cut off her ears and stolen her ornaments, afterwards she accused a *moochee* named Pittamber of having committed the deed, and on the police arresting a *moochee* who called himself Govind Dayee *alias* Pittamber he was recognised by the deceased as the man who had committed the outrage. At the close of the evidence of Mooljee Gopall, the inquest was adjourned to this day.

MAJOR E. SMITH, C.S.I.—The marriage of Major Euan Smith, Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, with Miss Alexander, daughter of Colonel Alexander, Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department, was celebrated at the Bolarum Church on the 12th instant. All the British offices at Sudderghaut and Bolarum were closed in honour of the event. His Excellency the Minister, the Nawab Shum-School-Somrah, and several officers and gentlemen were present on the occasion. —*Deccan Advertiser.*

DROUGHT IN CENTRAL INDIA.—We hear from Gwalior and Jhansee that there has been no rain in these places since the 27th of June. The natives say that the seed which they have put in the ground will be lost for want of rain.

WE have had a letter from Callian which says that the crops there are spoiled for want of rain, and that a great gloom rested on the station on account of the sad prospects. However, a friend who arrived yesterday in Poona from Bombay tells us that rain was falling all the way along the line from Bombay to Lanowlee, but that after leaving Lanowlee, all signs of rain disappeared. We hope, therefore, that Callian has got the needed rain.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE EXPECTED RAIN.—As yet the expected rain has not come to us. We have had light and soft showers, but no rain such as we need and usually have at the middle of July. This gentle rain will keep the crops alive till we have the expected downpour, but if we have nothing more than this, it will be sad indeed. Even this scanty rain has caused the grass to grow and the foliage on the trees to increase in richness and beauty. In Poona itself the gardens look lovely and the trees seem quite as luxuriant as they usually are at this season. The tanks, too, are very full, and but for the enhanced price and the grumblings of the cultivators, we should not know that there was any lack of rain. Every one is looking anxiously for a steady downpour. The sky looks dark and sombre, as if a great deal of rain was at hand. The mornings are so dark as to deprive us of nearly an hour of our time —for six o'clock looks as dark as five o'clock did a week ago. The air has the fresh soft feeling of spring at home. It is so saturated with moisture, that it is difficult to dry any clothes in it that may have chanced to get wet in our evening rides or walks. Our impression is that we shall soon have the needed rain to revive the spirits of the agriculturists.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Wednesday, July 16, up to 6 a. m.	0	54	0	2	0	0
Previously registered	42	14	33	83½	37	35
Total up to date	42	68	33	85½	37	35
Fall up to 18th July 1876	22	28	22	11	25	31

FOOTBALL—CIVIL *VS.* MILITARY.

THE match last evening was completely successful, at least so far as the Civilians were concerned. The Military, though they had several good men amongst them, were deficient in organisation, and did not play so well together as their opponents, and the result was that the Civilians obtained three touches down to no thing. No goal was kicked, owing in a great measure, probably, to the high wind that was blowing all the time. Several good runs were made on the side of the Civilians, especially by Tennent and W. Cooper. Some of the struggles were rather rough, as was instanced by the number of torn guernseys. One Civilian had his guernsey pulled completely off his back, and two or three others found it necessary to adjourn to the bungalow to change their apparel.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a regular sitting of the Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, the following matters were disposed of:—

RE PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE SUNTOOK.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved for an order directing the insolvent to lodge with the Official Assignee all the books belonging to the estate of his late father Hormusjee Ardasir Suntook. It was feared that, if the books remained in insolvent's possession, they might be manipulated, and portions of them might be made away with: whereas by their being placed in the office of the Official Assignee, all risk would be removed. Insolvent, as an executor of his father, had appropriated to himself the amounts of some of the legacies: and it was urged that his schedule ought to be amended by returning him a debtor for the amounts.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi for the insolvent, said it was not stated on affidavit that any alteration had been made in the insolvent's books. It was urged that the opposing creditors had no *locus standi*, as they were not creditors of the estate, but were creditors of the insolvent in his personal capacity. He (Mr. Lang) counsel further submitted that his Lordship had no power to deal with the books, which had come into insolvent's possession not in his personal, but in his representative character as an executor.

Mr. Starling argued that insolvent was answerable both personally and as executor, because he had put the amounts of the legacies into his own pocket.

The learned Commissioner was of opinion that a sufficient case had not been made out for the order asked for. Section 74 of the Act allowed an inspection of the books; and the insolvent offered an inspection. There was no real foundation for saying that he was likely to alter his books. The application was therefore refused.

RE JANARDHUN PANDURANG AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin applied for an interim order on behalf of the insolvents, father and son.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, said the insolvents were in jail, and were not entitled to an interim order, as they had not obeyed the third rule of the Court, namely, as to presenting their petition within twenty-one days after being put into jail. Besides, the man's conduct had not been such as to entitle them to the indulgence asked for.

The Commissioner remarked that the matter of Rs. 4,000 relating to repairs to a house was not satisfactorily explained; and therefore, independently of the other points, his Lordship refused an interim order to both the insolvents.

RE SUKOORBHOY FUTTEHBOY.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition; and the application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to the following insolvents:—Sidney Laman Blanchard, Ramchunder Eshwunt Surree, Muncherjee Manockjee Kutar, Andi woman, Thucker Lakhu Bhimjee, Kessow Narayen Chickle, Jugoonath Bhasker and another, Manockjee Cursetjee Powri, Bhicku Shankar, Papiu Nursoo, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Warden, Sakharam Tatia Sawant, and Merwanjee Nowrojee Battliwalla.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 17th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·729
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·9
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	900
Extent of cloud sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·8
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	76·6
General Direction of wind	SW, WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.

...ERN INDIA GRAND ANNUAL HUNT RACES.

The above Races will take place on the 28th July. The entries are as follows :—

POONA HUNT STAKES.

Mr Anderson's ..... c a h Fatty
Major Utterson's ..... c a h Deception
Mr Finley's..... c a h Merodach
Mr Elliot's..... br a h Pirate
Mr Jackson's..... b a h Sportsman
Royal Confederacy ... b a h Haphazard late Tommy

HOG HUNTERS' PURSE.

Mr Hotham's .....br aus m Empress
Mr Elliot's .....br aus gel Touchstone
,, ,, ... g aus m Camelia

TALLY HO STAKES.

Mr Hotham's .....br aus m Empress
Mr Elliot's .....br aus gel Touchstone
,, ,, ...br aus m Camelia
Mr Joyner's ..... c c gel Outcast
Mr Webb's ..... br aus gel Boscenamon
Capt Humfrey's..... Warrior.

S. W. TYNDALL, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

THE ST. VEDAST RITUAL CASE.

At the sitting of the Queen's Bench Division on the 29th June, Mr. Justice Lush gave judgment in the case Sargent and others *vs.* Dale, which was a proceeding in prohibition by the Rev. Thomas Pelham Dale, rector of the united benefices of St. Vedast and St. Michael-le-Querne, to stay all further proceedings taken against him on the representation of Mr. Sargent and others with regard to alleged Ritualistic practices under the Public Worship Regulation Act, and for which he having been sequestrated by Lord Penzance, to whom the case had been referred by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The substantial grounds on which the rule was granted were that the Bishop of London was as the next patron interested in the avoidance of the living, and therefore could not under 3 & 4 Act intervene, and also that Lord Penzance, the Dean of Arches, had not held his court "within the diocese or province, or in London or Westminster," as prescribed by the Public Worship Regulation Act, but at Lambeth Palace, which is in the diocese of Winchester. The remaining point was whether it was too late to apply for a prohibition after sentence had been passed on Mr. Dale. Their lordships were of opinion that the whole proceedings were invalid, by reason of the Bishop of London being the next patron of the living, although they expressed a decided opinion that this fact had never entered into his mind when he sent the matter of representation to the archbishop. They did not think it necessary therefore to decide the point as to whether Lord Penzance had held his court in the proper place within the meaning of the Act and made the rule absolute for a prohibition.

THE TURKISH CAMP AT SHUMLA.

SHUMLA, June 18.

The entrenched camp at Shumla, by reason of its geographical situation and strategical value, resulting from great natural strength, enhanced by art, ranks among the most important military positions of the Turks. The town itself lies on the eastern slope of a mountain spur, separated from the Balkan range by the valley of the Killy or Akili-Kamchik. This isolated hill-block rises to from 600ft. to 800ft. above the valley beneath, forming at the top a kind of plateau, the descent from which in all directions is at first steep, often almost perpendicular, and then gradually changing slopes gently down to the plain. The upper part of the bluff is thickly overgrown with shrubs and underwood, so that locomotion there is mostly limited to the narrow paths and tracks in which men can merely move in Indian file. The less precipitous parts of the north and eastern slopes form an open undulating hill country, which can be viewed for miles around from the ridge of the plateau above Shumla.

The fortifications of the entrenched camp consist of nine large independent works, with several smaller ones and batteries between, which encircle the town, at a distance of from eight to ten kilometres, ending on the one side on the steep, impervious heights of Stradza, and on the other on the heights of Cingel. The nine main works are provided with extensive traverses, have good profiles, are adapted for infantry defence, and are incapable of being taken by storm, but they are all made of earth. The more important of these forts is the large, though not yet fully finished fort Tabia, on the heights of Stradza, the Pestepe Tabia, near the mainroad from Shumla to Shumla-road, westward of Bulanik; and the Cassapli Tabia, south of the aforesaid road and the latter place. These three main works, in accordance with the plans of the Committee of Defence, were to have been constructed in the permanent style, but this idea had to be abandoned when time and money failed. The main works are armed in all with about 200 guns of the most various make. Among them are only 40 heavy Kropp cannon, with a calibre of 13, 15, and 17 centimetres but ten guns by this maker are expected soon from Constantinople. The smaller works and batteries are not in the meantime armed, and will only in case of need be provided with field guns. The place has an abundant supply of ammunition, there being on the average 250 complete rounds for every *piece de position*. The town of Shumla itself, however, does not possess of the slightest power of resistance, being neither surrounded by a wall, ditch, nor towers. The sides, bounded by the line of works on the one hand, and the steep ascent to the plateau on the other, and which is absolutely guarded from all observation from without, is able to shelter an army of more than 150,000 men. At the present moment there are encamped here about 51,000 infantry, 5,000 horse, 22 field batteries, with their respective equipment of men and horses, and 2,100 fortress artillery—in round numbers, 60,000 men. These troops, who are under the command of Achmed Eyoub Pasha, compose four Divisions of Infantry and one of Cavalry. Each Infantry Division consists of two Brigades, of from six to eight battalions, and one field battery. The first Infantry Division, commanded by Ferik (Lieutenant-General) Aziz Pasha, numbers 16 battalions; the second, under Ferik Nezib Pasha, has 16; the third, under Ferik Safet Pasha, has 15; and the fourth, just at present without any commander, has 14 Infantry battalions. The Cavalry Division, consisting of seven regiments, which is encamped in the valley of the Akili Kamchik, is commanded by Ferik Fuad Pasha. The Artillery has hitherto been subject to the orders of Aziz Pasha, commanding the fortress and First Division. How many of these troops are to belong to the actual Corps of Operation under Achmed Eyoub, and how many will remain behind in the event of the Corps Mobile leaving, is in the meantime not decided. But the truth is the Turks hate all hurry, and are fond of leaving the settlement of grave arrangements till the last moment. The head-quarters of the 2d Corps consist of Mushir (Field-Marshal) Achmed Eyoub Pasha, the commander, his general staff chief, Liva (Brigadier or Major-General) Kifad Pasha, Liva Achmed Pesha, chief of the Army Service Corps, and Ali Bey, head of the Medical Department. These personages, with the exception of the Corps Commander, are all too little known and too little tried in the field for any one yet to form a decided opinion of their capabilities. Kifad Pasha owes his highly important post to the fact of his being his brother-in-law of his chief.

From all this it will appear that the Second Army Corps has at last received something like organisation, though imperfect. From above downwards, indeed, the corps is "tactically" formed, and contains approximately the proper proportion of the various branches of the service; but in judging of the merits of such a military organization one must not go by the standard applicable to other European armies, and inquire for the necessary service auxiliaries, sanitary arrangements, field ambulances, and the like. For here we have altered circumstances; and such deficiencies of system as in any other army would clearly tell upon the fighting power of the men are with the Turks less felt. At any rate in the interest of Turkey it is desirable and necessary that the temporary strength and cohesion imparted to the 2d Army Corps should prove enduring, and that it should not, as, however, the history of past Turkish wars suggests it may, resolve itself into its previous state of nothing at the first favourable opportunity.

The army head-quarters—if, indeed, of such an institution there can be any possible mention—is composed of the Commander-in-Chief, Abdul Kerim Pasha, the head of the General Staff; Nihad Bey, two Majors, and two orderly officers; and when it is further considered that the said Nihad has been for the last 17 years in the civil service of his country at Smyrna, being but three weeks ago called to fill the important military post he now holds, it will sufficiently appear from the compositiou of the Turkish head-quarters that the Army of the Danube is not commanded from Shumla but from Stamboul, and that the Ferdar Ekren is merely the executive instrument of the War Council, to whose will he bows and whose directions he carries out.

GENERAL GRANT'S OPINIONS ABOUT ENGLAND.

(*World.*)

'So, dining out every night has not killed you yet, General?'

'No, although it *is* rather severe work. But then I am much interested and everybody treats me with a kindness for which I was quite unprepared; and I sleep well in this country. Altogether, I have nothing to complain of.'

The conversation took place with an old friend, in the house of a much older one—that of General Badeau, the companion-in-arms of General Grant in the days when distractions seemed to threaten the Union, and when many a bloody field still lay between the armies of the North and the memorable day at Appomattox Court-house, when the great captain of the South, General Lee, called his broken and starving troops together, and said to them, 'Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best I could for you. My heart is too full to say more.' To conquer the enemy was General Grant's duty, but he would not witness their humiliation; and when the last request was made to him that the southern troops might take away their horses with them to their homes, he yielded a ready assent.

Before that time came, however, General Badeau and his chief—now living together for a time in a pleasant street in Brompton—had yet to pass through the dangerous but heroic siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Chattanooga, the awful carnage of the 'Wilderness,' the long siege of Richmond,—scenes which present a strange contrast to those which the two soldiers are now witnessing in the height of a London season.

'And now that you have seen a good deal of England and Englishmen, pray how does it all strike you?'

'Well, it would take a long time to tell all that one thinks about England,' said General Grant. 'In the first place, the country is so beautiful everywhere that one never ceases to admire it. I have been to Bath and to Southampton, and driven a good deal in the neighbourhood of London—to Richmond and other places—and everywhere it is the same. All the land is cultivated; one sees comparatively little wood, and it is difficult to imagine anything more beautiful than it all is. Yet, of course, one cannot but recollect how overpopulated the country is. Here you can no longer produce enough food for your own people. In our country we could raise the means of support for five hundred millions, and to-day we have only about two millions more than England. We might not be able to buy anything whatever outside, and be cut off from all the rest of the world, but yet we could get enough out of the ground to live upon. What could England do if any disaster happened to cut her off from the rest of the world in a similar manner?

'Mr. Disraeli said that in such a case the United States could begin "all over again"—England could not.'

'I have met him,' said the General, 'and find him a very clever man, in your English sense. He seems to be thoroughly posted about our country. We were talking about Mexico last night, and he expressed a wish that we had kept Mexico after the close of our war with her. I said that there was a party in our country which had always opposed the annexation of Mexico; but that the Mexican people would welcome annexation, for it would more than double the value of their property, and give them a quiet and secure Government.'

'The old question is reviving again, I see.'

'Yes; and it will always be coming up till it is settled. A clever man, I should think, is Lord Beaconsfield, though I should say a sufferer physically. He seems to me a man who could put up with any amount of insult or unpopularity if he were pursuing an end, and would patiently wait for the result.'

'He has been unpopular enough in his day.'

'Perhaps so; but your public men here get fair play. It is different with us. A man has only to be put into a public position to be a mark for every calumniator; the object on almost all sides is to destroy him. There has got to be a great change in that in our country some day.'

'And then you have seen the Prince of Wales as well as the great politicians?'

'Yes; and a very amiable and genial man he seems to be. I have had three or four conversations with him, and always found him very pleasant. The Queen has kindly asked me to dine at Windsor Castle on the 26 h, and my wife will go with me; and I believe we are to stay till the next day.'

'You ought to be a great judge on the dinner question now: don't you think we can dine better as a rule in the United States than here?'

'Well, the dinners are good enough here; but I think they are better in America. Our markets offer a more varied supply of provisions. Here the dinners are nearly all the same wherever you go.'

'That is partly the fault of the cooks, who persist in sending up the same old dishes year after year.'

'As for the cities and large towns, I have never seen any so well managed. All that I have been to are governed on sensible principles. Here in London, for instance, you have a Lord Mayor, who is chosen from the Board of Aldermen in his turn, and the Aldermen are men who take an interest in the welfare of their city.' (Here General Grant went over the framework of the City government with great accuracy.) 'What a contrast all this presents to the state of affairs in New York! There the money raised by taxation has been stolen by wholesale, and now property will not sell for the value of the mortgages that are on it, and I declare I do not see what is to become of the city. The debt is enormous. See how well the paving and lighting are looked after here, and how carefully the traffic is managed. The police, too, seem to be excellent.'

'And yet they have quite as "hard" a set to do with as the police of New York, and a good many more of them.'

'No doubt. I have not noticed so many of the poor about London as I expected to see although I have been down Whitech-pel and the Mile-and-road and other places. At Bath the people were most enthusiastic, and I was much gratified with their kindness to me; they were very noisy and good-natured.'

It is no wonder that the General noticed the latter characteristics, for an American crowd is generally very quiet, never indulging in 'horse-play,' seldom cheering, and not always good-natured, or at least not demonstratively so.

'I hope still to go to Birmingham and Manchester, and other large cities, for I am very curious to see them. Then I shall go to Scotland, and be back in London in about two months from now. I cannot speak too warmly of the reception I have everywhere met with thus far. It was quite unlooked for.'

'The people of the two countries like each other well enough; it is the writers who have made most of the mischief.'

'Yes,' said the General, 'and I think good-feeling has been increasing ever since the settlement of the Alabama claims. I was very glad they were settled; for if they had not been, undoubtedly a war would have arisen out of them some day, and the constant anticipation of that would have led to exasperation and illfeeling. I was very glad,' he repeated, 'to get the question out of the way.'

'But is it not a pity that more money was asked for than can be distributed?'

'That is a mistake,' said the ex-President, with some earnestness, 'as I will explain to you. At first, Congress thought that the sum awarded would not nearly suffice to meet the most obvious and pressing of all the claims for compensation—those which had not been covered by insurance or by anything else. Therefore Congress said to the insurance companies, "You cannot have a portion of this award, for you have already recouped yourselves by war premiums;" and to persons who had their property destroyed by the Alabama and other cruisers, but who were partly insured it said, "You cannot have any either, for you have received your insurance." So that it ruled out the larger part of the cases. But so high was the rate of insurance in those days that scarcely any one insured his property for anything like its full value. These sufferers by the depredations of the cruisers are entitled to some compensation; and when their claims are fairly regarded, the surplus now remaining will not go far. Congress originally limited the claimants to a very small circle; and that is why it happened that there was a surplus at all. Besides you must remember that the amount was awarded for injury done to the United States; and no one can doubt that the injury, it fairly appraised, would represent even a greater sum than that given at Geneva. To distribute it fairly among the persons most entitled to it may not be an easy matter; but we sustained damage to the full amount awarded, to say the least—how we shall divide it among the injured persons is another matter. You may depend upon it Congress will do what is right about it next session.'

'I am sure there are many who will be glad to hear this explanation of the matter; for it is much misunderstood, and has caused some little feeling.'

'I find that it has; a gentleman spoke to me soon after I came here about it, and I talked the subject over with him. We were not paid too much for the damage done to our commerce, although to find the very men who most deserve to receive the compensation may be a work of some difficulty. That is just the truth about it.'

'What you say will be read, I am confident, with great interest, and it will tend to clear up a prevalent and growing misconception. And now will you tell me anything in London you have *not* seen?'

'I do not know—my son and I very soon went to the Tower, and I think we have visited nearly all the public buildings.'

'And seen the *Times*?'

'Oyes, I went down there one night after a party and very interesting it was.'

'Go anywhere but to a restaurant for something to eat—there we cannot afford to be mentioned the same day as New York.'

Thereupon the General related a little experience he had met with in London in search of a luncheon, which ended, as does that of most people, in getting indifferently-cooked food served up in a very uncomfortable manner. But there are no Delmonicos or Brevoort Houses on this side the Atlantic.

'And now,' said the General, as his visitor bade him good day, 'I will have a smoke.'

We hope our readers will think he had by this time fully earned it.

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